The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,859. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town including postage	Rs. 52 0
	" 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town including postage	" 28 0
	" 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town including postage	" 16 0
	" 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town including postage	" 6 0
	" 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	" 0 4
Back Numbers	" 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Repetition	" 2 0
First insertion, each line	" 0 6
Second insertion	" 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	" 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	" 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Meadow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

NELSON—August 2nd, at the European General Hospital, of cholera, Mr. George Nelson, aged 22 years.

BRADY—August 2nd, at the European General Hospital, of dysentery, Mr. John Brady, aged 35 years.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

CAMPBELL—BRUCE—At Tezpore, Assam, on the 14th July, by the Revd. C. H. Hesselmeyer, James D. Campbell, Esq., Tea Planter, youngest surviving son of the late Wm. Campbell, Esq., of Edenline, Argyleshire, Scotland, to Elizabeth Maitcrs, only surviving daughter of Charles A. Bruce, Esq., Tea Planter, Tezpore.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

Bombay, 27th July 1864.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on 11th August, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo when sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched on the 1st August next, noon, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam (calm weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—S. S. "ARABIA," 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., will be despatched on the above voyage on 15th August at noon.

Bombay, 29th July 1864.

FOR SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI

THE new Steamer TA FANG YUEN, Captain GRANDIN, will be positively despatched for the above ports on the 12th August next. For freight Goods apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 1864.

LIVERPOOL.

[illegible] (positively on 15th August.)

PASSENGERS

Splendid Ship ADVANCE, 1100 Tons, Captain WYLES, has capitalaccommodation for a few Passengers, will take 400 cases Beer, and no other Liquors. For particulars apply to STENHOUSE & Co.

Bombay, 1864.

CALCUTTA.

[illegible] BARAREE SEAR COCHIN.

[illegible] I, Clipper Barque CAROLINE, Captain MCINNES, will have despatch. For Freight or [illegible] apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

7, Rampart Row, 25th August 1864.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British Bark JOHN RENTOY, 369 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, GEO. DITCHBURN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship *Remington*, FOWLER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain FOWLER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Barque *Antipodes*, Captain MACDONALD, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain MACDONALD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

NASMYTH & Co., Agents Barque *Antipodes*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Madura*, BROWN, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain BROWN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

As there will be a general average claim on the Cargo, Consignees are requested to sign the average agreement now being circulated.

RITCHIE, STEWART & Co.,

27th July 1864. Agents for Captain BROWN.

WE beg to give notice to CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per *Euretta*, that as the discharge of the ship is being considerably delayed by want of Boats, that, unless same be sent alongside without any further delay, we shall commence to land all cargo at the risk and expense of the concerned.

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address W., care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—450 Tons of Stone Ballast. Terms of Contract to be sent by letter to "A. Z.," *Times of India* Office, stating price per ton delivered on board ship and number of days to be delivered in.

Bombay, 30th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED). —This Bank will commence business on MONDAY, the 1st August next, at No. 40, Medow Street.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 26th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED). —Notice is hereby given, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank will be held at the Bank's Premises, No. 40, Medow Street, on TUESDAY, the 9th of August next, at the hour of 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1st. To receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors.

2nd. To elect Directors upon the retirement of those at present in Office, who are re-eligible.

3rd. To fix the remuneration of the Directors.

4th. To prescribe the number of Auditors and to fix their remuneration and qualification.

5th. To elect Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 26th July 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

FINAL CALL OF RS. 30 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, which is payable by the Shareholders in Bombay at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on Wednesday the 31st August next. Interest will be charged on unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Provisional Certificates must be produced that payment of the Call may be marked thereon.

By order of the Directors,

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from this date until the 8th instant.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Rampart Row, 1st August 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીંગ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિયંટલ શિપઓનીંગ આસોશિયેશન લિમીટેડ

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,

Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,

2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just opened the above premises for the sale of the following Goods which are now Ready for Inspection. A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 350 Rs.

Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

Gold Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Psyche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Ornaments, &c. &c.

E. Rimmel's Perfumery and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz. the celebrated Lord Bary, the Rifle &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

A stock of Routledge and Sons Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind. Agents for India,

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for Building Works to be executed on the site of this Company's Workshops near the 22nd Bonus Room, Bombay, viz., Engine Pits, Coaling Platform, Water Tank House, Boundary Walls and Offices. Further particulars of which may be had at the Chief Engineer's Office, Lall Bagh, Parell Road, where also Plans and Specifications of the Works may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained and on which forms only will Tenders be consider.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Works, Parell Shops," will be received up to the 15th of August next.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Lall Bagh, 25th July 1864.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The First General Meeting of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Directors' Report, a Statement of Account to the 30th June 1864, and to elect Directors.

By order of the Directors,

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th July 1864.

NOTICE MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co., Medow Street, Bombay, have for Sale a first-class London-made Carriage or Palanquin Clock, second-hand, quite equal to new; Lever Escapement; strikes the quarters and hours on a Gong; shows the day of the week and month; has a solid Silver Dial richly engraved, and a Thermometer inserted on each side. Price Rs. 500: original cost Rs. 800.

ON the 10th October next, the Chief Drawing commences of the guaranteed Brunswick Lottery, in which Prizes of 70,000 Florins, 35,000 fl., 17,500 fl., 14,000 fl., 10,500 fl., 8,000 fl. &c., must be gained, besides a premium of 105,000 fl. belonging to the last drawn Chief Prize, and thus 175,000 Florins in cash can be obtained. Almost the moiety of the Tickets must fetch the above chief prizes and an entire Ticket would cost £8, one half £4, and a quarter Ticket £2, which could be remitted in Bank-notes or Bills on London or Paris, &c. Any party favouring me with orders will in due time receive official drawing list, and prospectus, and be punctually and well served, so that I anticipate the pleasure of numerous commands.

A. GRUNEBAUM,

Chief Collector of the Brunswick Lottery, Schafergasse, 11, near the Zeil, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

For (2) two European Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (4) four time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (3) thirty Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be two per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,

Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to negociate the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock of all kinds at market rates, on Commission.

Price lists and the best information regarding every description of Stock furnished on application.

Address—FRED. C. MARVAL, Bill, Share, and Stock Broker, 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

BANK OF INDIA,—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST CALL of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable on the 14th day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુમબાઇ જઈંટ ઈયાક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,

E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

THE KATTYWAR TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 2,000 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 2,000 per Share in the Kattywar Trading Company (Limited,) is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 1st August 1864, after which date Interest will be charged on all overdue Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Broad of Directors,

JAVERILAL UJAHASHANKAR & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 11th July 1864.

VIEGAS AND D'SOUZA'S PRESS, No. 16, CAVEL OR AGIARY LANE.—Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Price Currents, Job and Book Printing of every description, Typographic and Lithographic Printing, Ornamental Printing, Printing in Colour and Gold, Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c. &c., will be executed with great care: also Book-binding Department is attached to the Press.

Specimens of various kinds of Printing can be seen at the Office.

POONA SEASON.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on 1st of July 1864, we opened our Branch Firm in London at Gresham House, No. 155, as Commission Agents and General Merchants under the style and name of BHIMSEY SEWJEE & Co.

GHELLABHOY HEERJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Will be sold at Poona by Public Auction, on the 15th proximo, that favourite Residence, No. 23, Staff Lines, late property of Captain HOLLAND, Assistant Quarter Master General, situate nearly opposite to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Public Fountain, in the most healthy part of the Cantonments, and seldom unlet. Government registered rent 99 rupees per mensem. Present tenant, Major Davies, for so long as he is attached to the Poona Staff. Rents for the Season at Rs. 1,500. Apartment consists of spacious Dining and Drawing Rooms, three large Bedrooms, with Dressing and Bath Rooms en suite, one Nursery, one Office Room, Dispensekhana, Back and Front Verandahs, and Porch, stabling for four Horses with large Coach-house, Harness-room and three Ghorawalla's Rooms; also Cookroom, and six Servants' Rooms. The House stands in a large Compound walled in on three sides, and well-stocked with Flowering Shrubs and Fruit Trees. The Property will be put up at Rs. 6,000, and will be knocked down without further reserve to the highest bidder. An offer of 18,000 Rupees was refused last year. For plans and further particulars apply to MR. BEYTS, No. 4, Hornby Row, or to MR. WELLIS, No. 1, Artillery Lines, Poona.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઈડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि ईंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन बेंड चाइना बांक (लिमीटेड.)

TEMPORARY OFFICES, CHURCH GATE STREET, OPPOSITE THE BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE.—This Bank will be opened for the transaction of general business, on MONDAY, the 1st August proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,

Bombay, 25th July 1864. Officiating Manager.

THE BOMBAY, BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

ધી મુમબાઇ, બરમા તરેડીંગ કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी बार्बे, बरमा तरडींग कोरपोरेषन (लीमीटेड.)

LATE THE BURMAH TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the First Ordinary General Meeting, and an Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Corporation No. 1, Nesbit Row, on WEDNESDAY the 10th instant, at the hour of 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

To receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors.

To declare a dividend up to 31st May last.

To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The following special resolutions will also be proposed:—

1st. That in case of the arrangements embodied in the first witnessing part of a certain Indenture, dated the 22nd day of July 1864, and made between William Wallace of Rangoon of the one part, and the Directors named in the Articles of Association of the Company of the other part, being adopted and sanctioned by a General Meeting of the Company, the Regulations numbered 2, 3, 4, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 contained in Table B. in the Schedule to Act No. XIX. of 1857 shall not be applicable to the 100 Shares to be allotted to William Wallace under Clause 12 of that Indenture, but such shares shall be deemed and taken to be fully paid up; and in the like case Regulation 64 shall not be deemed applicable to the said 100 shares so far as the same Regulation may operate to prevent the Company or the Directors from declaring and paying an extra or preferential dividend in respect of such 100 shares in the manner mentioned in Clause 13 of the said Indenture of the 22nd day of July 1864; and also so far as the same Regulation may operate to prevent the Directors from carrying out the arrangement made for the remuneration of George Grasemann, Esq., as hereinafter provided.

2nd. That Articles 1, 2, and 4, of the Articles of Association be repealed and the following Article substituted in place of Article II:—The rate of interest on unpaid Calls shall be such rate not exceeding nine per cent. per annum as mentioned in Regulation numbered 4 of Table B of Act XIX. of 1857.

3rd. That the arrangements and agreements embodied in the Clauses contained in the 1st witnessing part of the said Indenture of the 22nd day of July 1864 be approved, sanctioned and adopted by the Company.

4th. That the Directors be empowered to waive the answering, complying with, and satisfying by or on the part of the said William Wallace of such of the said requisitions on title as the Directors may be advised or consider it desirable under the circumstances of the case so to waive.

5th. That the mode of remuneration of George Grasemann, Esq., as Manager of the Corporation in Burmah provided for by the seventh Clause of certain Articles of Agreement bearing date the 27th day of April last, and made between the Corporation under its former name of the Burmah Trading Company (Limited) of the one part, and the said George Grasemann of the other part, be adopted and confirmed.

6th. That the following new provision be added to the Regulations of the Company, viz:—That the Directors for the time being of the Company, shall be at liberty to remunerate wholly or in part such employés of the Company as they may think fit by such a share of, or percentage on the net profits of the whole or any part of the business of the Company as the Directors may think fit.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

A. ALLAN, Tailor, begs respectfully to intimate that he has just received *via* the Overland, and also *via* the Cape, an assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, a variety of fancy Angolas, and Scotch Tweeds, Blue Flexi Cloths, Black, Blue, and Scarlet Serge.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

A variety of Woollen Tweeds from Rs. 25 to 35 per suit, Mincrialized Waterproof Coats, Leggings and Black Japanned Silk for Carriage Covers, and superior Black Silk Hats, and Drab Felt Hats, Military Gloves, White, Straw, and Colored Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas and Overland Trunks, &c.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),

Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.

Leg Guards.

Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.

Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.

Foils and Masks.

Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.

Hunting and Riding Whips.

Elastic Riding Belts.

Boxing Gloves.

Foot Balls.

Quoits.

Swimming Belts.

Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 each or 11 per doz.	Vegetable	Giblit
	Hare	Poachers
	Rabbit	Venison
	Mock Turtle	Oysters
	Mulligatawny	Soup and Bouilli
	Green Peas	Peas and Gravy
	Ox Tail	Vermicelli
	Salmon	Mutton Broth
	Hotch Potch	
	Kidney	Gravie
	Veal	Partridge
	Chicken	

At Rs. 1 each or Rs. 11 per doz.

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ON SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. GREY & Co., fresh supplies of Morice Cox & Co's PALE ALE, in 4 dozens Casks, at Rs. 5½ per dozen.

Bombay, 4th July 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on hand the following Wines, &c.

Hock and Moselle—Sparkling Superior.

Sherries—superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.

Clarets—Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.

Guns and Rifles.

Saloon Rifles and Pistols.

Revolvers in cases complete.

Cartridge Cases, &c.

10, Hummum Street. PAGLIANO & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Magnums at Rs. 10. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux:—

BRANDIES.—Martell's		Rs. per doz. 36
"	Otard, Dupuy's 1857	" 24
"	Old Champagne Cognac	" 36
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom		" 15
SHERRY.—Gilbey's		" 25
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's		" 30
"	Gerothwold's.	" 25
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)		" 25
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine	(do.)	" 40
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville		" 17
"	The first growths	" 30

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Callsher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.

Bombay, 1st July 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Jessy Mitchell* direct from Rangoon and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

BASS & Co's BEER IN WOOD OF LAST OCTOBER BREW: now ready for delivery. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET.		Per dozen. Rs.
St. Estéphe Escheinauer Beneke & Co. à		18
St. Julien do.	do.	18
Pauillac do.	do.	25
Pontet Canet do.	do.	35
COGNAC.		
Old Brandy, Rouyer Aîné & Co.		" 18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.		" 26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy		" 30
1835 Etiquette Bleue,	do.	50
No. 11 Rampart Row.	JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.	

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26 per dozen.	
" "	Pints	" 14 " "
Old Pale Cognac		" 30 " "
Fine very old Do.		" 36 " "
Sauterne		" 20 "

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co., 2, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HAVE NOW ON SALE

Brand's Crown Sherry, "Amontillado"	30	Rs. p. doz.
Neilly, Pratt and Co.'s Vermouth	18	"
Exshaw's No. 1 Brandy	34	"
Prince of Wales do. No. 1 quality	30	"
Do. do. do. " 2 "	24	"
Do. do. do. " 3 "	20	"
Mumm's Champagne, Quarts	40	"
Hollands Gin, in Square Bottles, at 18, 28 & 30		"
Sperm Candles, for Carriage and Table use, of a most superior quality, in lb. Packets.		
Steel's Marine and Yellow Soap, in Boxes.		
Salad Oil, in Pints and Quarts.		

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices; also good sound Sherry, of a cheaper quality; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy, (J. Robin & Co.)

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 27th June 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADEPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

		Per doz.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Rs.		80 0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		30 0
Do. " a Crown		30 0
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints		21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36 0
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown		30 0
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints		16 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		23 0
Do. Yellow Seal		29 0
Do. Golden, Do.		29 0
Do. Green Seal		29 0
Do. Vino Fino		29 0
Do. Red Seal		33 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33 0
Claret Light Capsule,		15 0
Do. Yellow Seal		23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints		17 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32 0
Port, Black Seal		26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34 0
Do. Brand a Crown		24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal		18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal		17 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—		
Black Seal.....Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red.....Pale Dry	"	" 30
Bronze do. } Good Dinner Wines	"	" 24
White do. }		
Brown do. }	"	" 22
Yellow do. }		
MADEIRA, very old	"	" 42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	"	" 30
Do. Do. .....Pints	"	" 15
Red Seal Quarts	"	" 24
Do. .....Pints	"	" 43
CLARET—		
Chateaux Margeaux	"	" 34
Do. Leoville	"	" 29
St. Julien	"	" 22
Medoc	"	" 16
Do. Pints	"	" 9
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality, Grisler's	"	" 45
Do. Do. Do. .....Pints	"	" 24
Do. Do. ... Cuvillis	"	" 45
Do. Do. Do. Pints	"	" 24
Do. Do. De St. Marceaux & Co.'s	"	" 41
Do. Do. Do. Pints	"	" 24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's Quarts	"	" 44
Do. Do. Do. Pints	"	" 20
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still } By Deinhard } Moselle { and Jordan }	"	" 39
HOCK..... } Pints	"	" 20
MOSELLE..

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Leonidas*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing, the same will be landed at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Leonidas*.

Bombay, 2nd August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by H. ANGELUCIE, Vice-Consul of France, that he has instructed Messrs. MENESSE & Co. to sell at Alibagh, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 8th and 9th instant, the wreck of the late French vessel *Marie Catherina*, consisting of Masts, Spars, Sails, Copper, Riggings, Boats, Anchors, Chains, &c. &c.

Secondly.—The Cargo saved from the said vessel consisting of Brandy, Claret, Champagne, &c. &c., all to be sold on account of whom it may concern.

H. ANGELUCIE.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that the Materials of the Government Buildings, known as "The Military Staff Buildings," in Church Street, Fort, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, 2nd of September 1864.

The terms of sale may be seen on application at the Collector's Office.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay Collector Office, 2nd August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the right of occupation of a Revenue Survey field, No. 92, situated in the Village of Underee, in the Salsette Talooka, of the Tanna Zillah, will be put up to Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th August 1864, at the Collector's Office, Tanna.

This property consists of a hill, at the base of which are 340 fine old mango trees. It is an excellent site for a house, commands a fine view of the sea, is close to the high road to Ghorebunder and to the B. B. and C. I Railway, and about 4 miles from the Bandora and 3 miles from the Diysar Stations. It measures 7 acres and 36 Goontas and is assessed at Rupees 24.

The Tallatee and Patel have been ordered to show the ground to all applicants.

Tanna, Collector's Office, 1st August 1864.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill, Tardeo, on SATURDAY the 3rd September next, at 3 o'clock P. M., to receive the Directors' Report with Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DINSHAW DADABHOY ISLA, Secretary.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company,
Church Lane, Bombay, 2nd August 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

President.—S. D. BIRCH, Esq.

Directors.—H. A. Mangles, Esq.; Gavin Steel, Esq.; Robert McIlwraith, Esq.; Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; H. E. Jacomb, Esq.; Hon'ble Michael H. Scott; F. F. Liddердale, Esq.; and Premchund Roychund, Esq.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank was held under Section XXXVII. of Act X. of 1863, at the Bank's Office, in the Fort, on MONDAY the 1st day of August 1864, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,—Gavin Steel, Esq., in the Chair.

The Secretary read the Notice calling the meeting as published in the *Government Gazette* and Newspapers, also the Section under which it was convened, and the following Reports of the Directors and Auditors:—

The Directors have the pleasure to lay before the Proprietors a statement of the affairs of the Bank made up to 30th June last, showing the net profit for the half-year to be Rs. 9,57,695-2-8, after providing for the current expenses of the establishment, the Interest allowed on Deposits, Income Tax on the profits, and crediting to the suspense account a sum of Rs. 20,000 to meet a doubtful debt.

The Directors would remark that although within the last few years the Discount business of the Bank has increased from about 15 Lacs to one Crore and a quarter, and Exchange operations by the Head Office and the Branches have been largely carried out this has been the only doubtful debt they have had to report.

The Directors have declared a Dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum on the Capital of the Bank, and have carried the unappropriated Balance of Rs. 1,21,695-2-8 to the Reserve Fund.

Since last Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors, Branches and Sub-Branches of the Bank have been established at the following places:—

Branches.—At Hyderabad Deccan, Indore, Oomrawuttee, and at Kalbadevie road, in the Native Town of Bombay.

Sub-Branches.—At Broach, Baroda, Bhownuggur, and Belgaum.

The Directors have satisfaction in testifying to the progress of these Branches; the business transacted by them having fulfilled their anticipations.

It is the intention of the Directors in due season still further to extend the Branches.

As stated in a note to the last Report of the Directors the Act for the re-incorporation of the Bank received the assent of the Governor General on the 4th July 1863, and since August last the business of the Bank has been conducted in accordance with its terms.

The Directors would beg to call the notice of the Proprietors a new feature in the business of the Bank, viz., the allowance of Interest on Deposits.

Hitherto although the total of the Bank's Deposits have appeared large the amount consisted almost entirely of the Balances of other Banks payable at Call, which at a time of pressure and demand for money were sure to be withdrawn, or at least reduced to a very low figure. The Directors had ample proof of the little dependance that could be placed on these accounts at the end of last year when the Money Market was very tight.

They therefore resolved to endeavour to increase the Banking Capital by allowing Interest both on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, and the result they consider is proved satisfactory.

The General Treasury Balance which the Directors were led to expect would seldom be reduced below the minimum amount, which according to the agreement is 30 Lacs of Rupees, was for several months at the close of the year, when money was much wanted, considerably under that amount, and on more than one occasion the Government was Debtor to the Bank.

Before the Proprietors receive this Statement they will have been informed by Special Circular sent to each that the Capital of the Bank is to be increased to Rs. 2,00,00,000.

The Directors trust that with such a large subscribed Capital and Deposits which will not be liable to be withdrawn at Call they will be in a position to assist the Public to such an extent as they hope will tend greatly to prevent the recurrence of such a crisis as occurred at the end of last year when Interest on advances ruled in the Bazaar as high as 30 per cent.

With reference to the business transacted at the Branches the Directors regret to say that the Government have not as yet performed their part of the agreement by handing over to the Bank the local Treasury business at those places at which Branches have been established. The correspondence has now been protracted over a period of two years and a half but a definite answer cannot be obtained. In the month of January last, a deputation on behalf of the Bank, consisting of Mr. Tristram and Mr. Hannay, waited in London upon the Secretary of State for India, who stated that Sir C. Trevelyan was in possession of his views on the subject and that any further communication from the Bank should be addressed to him. The Directors accordingly addressed Sir C. Trevelyan on the ninth of May last, but to this they have not as yet received any answer.

This delay on the part of the Government has caused considerable inconvenience to the Bank during the past year, and has placed it in a position which was not contemplated at the time when the agreement was made with the Government.

The Directors have further to report that on the 1st of May last, under arrangement with Government, the Bank undertook the management of the Government Savings Bank for an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and on the 12th of May the Bill Acceptance Department was transferred from the Office of the Accountant General and was undertaken by the Bank as part of the ordinary business of the General Treasury, the duties being so light no remuneration was asked from Government.

The Auditors' Report is appended for the information of the Proprietors.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We hereby certify that we have this day completed an audit of the Books and Accounts of the Bank of Bombay for the half-year ending 30th June 1864.

We have examined as far as practicable the Cash in the Treasury, the Castle, and with the Shroff, as also the Notes, both with the Shroff and Treasurer, and found all correct.

The unsigned and cancelled Notes were at the same time looked at.

The Securities deposited for safety as well as those held against advances have been carefully examined and found in order.

The Local Bills have also passed through our hands and been approved of.

The Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, including those from the Branches, have been compared with the Ledgers and found correct.

We are satisfied that the Statement prepared for publication represents correctly the position of the Bank.

JAMES BEVIS.
A. F. WALLACE.

Bombay, 6th July 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 9th August, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th August, at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 9 o'clock on the 14th idem. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Qr., Wednesday 10th ..... 10h. 49m. P. M.
Full Moon, Wednesday 17th ..... 6h. 27m. P. M.
Last Qr., Wednesday 24th ..... 10h. 54m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	3	Twilight ends at 7h. 52m.	5 39	6 35	11 34	11 49	7
Thur.	4	Venus rises at 6h. 4m. A.M.	5 39	6 32	—	0 5	7
Fri.	5	Venus sets at 6h. 53m. P.M.	5 39	6 32	0 30	0 56	7
Sat.	6	Transfiguration of our Lord	5 40	6 31	0 54	1 7	7
Sun.	7	11th Sunday after Trinity.	5 40	6 30	1 22	1 37	7
Mon.	8	Mars rises at 11h. 53m. P.M.	5 40	6 30	1 54	2 13	7
Tues.	9	Mars sets at 0h. 26m. P.M.	5 41	6 30	2 31	2 53	7

1st Quarter, 1864 ... 91 days 15 h.
Dawn to Sunset ... 12 h. 51 m.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	July 20	KURRACHEE	July 27
AGRA	July 28	LONDON	July 4
ALLAHABAD	July 26	MAURITIUS	June 6
AUSTRALIA	June 15	MADRAS	July 27
ALEXANDRIA	June 26	MALTA	June 25
BANGALORE	July 26	MEERUT	July 26
CALCUTTA	July 28	OUDH	July 27
CAPE	May 21	PUNJAUB	May 11
CEYLON	July 18	PENANG	July 11
COCHIN	June 18	RANGOON	May 28
DELHI	July 26	SUEZ	July 13
FRANCE	June 19	SINGAPORE	July 9
HONGKONG	June 29		

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864.

MANY months have now elapsed since the short-sighted Order, "G. O. C. C. 20th January 1864," which superseded every young, and we might almost add every good, Second in Command, was issued. At the time it struck us as so iniquitous, unjust, and absurd, that we made certain there must be some mistake in the matter; we could not think that an order which with a prospective view would have been utterly foolish could be meant to have effect retrospectively. And yet it appears as if we were wrong. It appears that the English Government, once so renowned for impartial justice, is falling off in this great quality; and it is sad to think that this should occur in the present regime, that of all other men Sir John Lawrence and Sir Hugh Rose, who owe every step of promotion they ever received to the system of recognition of merit, should sit tamely by while such foul wrong was being committed. As it is possible that the public may have forgotten the circumstances of the case we will endeavour to state them briefly and fairly.

Last year, owing, firstly, to the supposed necessity to increase the number of officers with native regiments; secondly, to the expense of supporting several hundred drones who had been eating the bread of idleness ever since the mutiny; and, lastly, to the fact that these drones were becoming too troublesome by petitioning and what not, Sir Charles Wood was struck with the bright idea that in the scheme for the further officering of the native army he might kill two birds with one stone, get rid of the grumbling aforementioned, and add to the efficiency of the regiments at the same time. Accordingly an order, described at the time by the highest military authority as most peremptory, was issued, by which at one fell swoop some sixty young officers were deprived of their positions which many of them had literally gained by their blood and all by arduous and honest service: all were put down one step in their regiments, not because they were in any way inefficient, but because they had committed the grave fault in English eyes of doing gallant service to the State, at an age when most boys are hardly emerging from school. We say boldly that none could deem them incapable in any respect, as these very men had again and again earned the warm thanks of their superiors for raising, drilling, and fighting the very regiments in which they were now without a word of explanation degraded. This injustice, thanks to the matchless discipline and subordination of these wronged officers, has not been brought prominently to the notice of the Press; but, now that all chance of redress seems to be at an end, we consider it our duty to take up our pen, and say what we can against such criminal folly; and we call on such of our contemporaries as abhor injustice to aid us in obtaining a restitution of their rights to these officers. Legally speaking, we are afraid that Government have every right to turn any one out of his appointment, as they have never actually promised any thing to the contrary; but morally they have no right, every precedent being in favour of the other course; it having been the custom from time immemorial to reward distinguished officers with Staff appointments. So frequent had this mode of reward become, that it was looked on as the method of the Indian Government in lieu of the system of brevets obtaining in the Royal Army; and that it was a wise system as far as it went the deeds of the two Chamberlains, of Jacob, Hodson, Nicholson, and Probyn, most of them performed while in subaltern rank, amply prove; and that their deeds are not to be surpassed or even equalled by those of old Field Officers none can doubt.

This act of injustice has not and never can produce any good to any one, except perhaps to the officers who have been so unfairly placed over the heads of their gallant juniors; and it may even be doubted whether they will, in the long run, have much reason to be pleased with their unexpected and undeserved good fortune. And if it has done no good, the harm is not to be measured, for the injustice, great as it was, of the displacement of a few officers will not weigh much in the scale. That zeal, which the willingness of Sir Hugh Rose to reward merit was fast making universal in the native army, and which at that time had reached a pitch never before attained, has received a rude shock; the unknown subaltern can now no longer feel that assiduous attention to his work will sooner or later meet its reward; on the contrary, he is hopelessly aware that the most untiring zeal in quarters, or the most brilliant gallantry in the field, can now do little or nothing for him: what is now wanted is not soldierly qualities but the mere attainment of a rank which no display of courage or ability can hurry. Again, the evil is not merely a present or a temporary one which will right itself with time; far from it, its very nature makes it certain that it will increase, as in it the dreadful seniority system, which we hoped had received its quietus at the mutiny, has been revivified; and unless there is a difficult war again to shoy it up, the arguments in favour of it, which seem so plausible in times of peace, will be resuscitated by the old gentlemen so interested in their adoption.

We propose in a future article to say a word on the threatened revival of this system, and we shall not therefore say anything further at present. There is yet again another point of view from which to look at this supersession, and that is the opinion that is held of it by our native soldiers. Government ought to be well aware that a great feeling of disquietude and uneasiness exists in the minds of our native soldiery owing to the numerous changes which have taken place in their organization of the army, and it is certain that the supercession order has had the effect of greatly increasing and extending this feeling. This is no romancing put forth to serve an occasion, but sober truth: natives have been heard to exclaim, "if the Sahibs are treated thus, what will become of us next?" We know, however, that they are safe, that Government dare not commit such an injustice on its native troops as it has on its English officers; but they (the natives) do not know it, they can only judge by what they see, and their decision must be to the disadvantage if not the danger of Government; for if the eighty thousand English bayonets which we are said to have in the country should prevent them from any open or desparate display, even such pointed arguments cannot stay dissatisfaction, and dissatisfaction, brooded over, invariably increases. Each petty change which affects them is construed into one step further to the climax of tyranny which their disordered imaginations induce them to believe Government is aiming at; and should our folly or our necessities ever give them the opportunity, there may be reason to rue this fact of injustice which is now viewed with so much complacency.

And now comes the most important part of this affair. It appears that the order of the Home Government was interpreted wrongly; it was never for an instant meant to have retrospective effect, but merely prospective, on both the appointments of Commandant and Second in Command which were not to be held by any under the rank of Major or Captain respectively. We would fain believe this true, as it gives the Indian Government an opportunity by replacing the old incumbents in their rights—of wiping out the deep stain which now attaches to them, of renewing the zeal of our gallant young subalterns as well as of restoring confidence to our native soldiers. There is no other just way of getting out of this course. Let it not be said that it is impossible now to turn out the present incumbents, as such an assertion only puts in a clearer light the injustice of the former displacement. Let those who have been so wrongfully placed in these regiments wait their turn; and if, when vacancies occur, Government is still so mad as to fill such appointments as Second in Commands of Irregular Cavalry by men of twenty years' service and over, let them do so; they can then only be accused of insensate folly, instead of being stamped with the brand of ingratitude and injustice.

But, whatever the issue of this appeal to the sense of justice of the heads of the army may be, we can safely declare that we would not for the dominion of the "seven climes" have such a wrong on our heads, as will, in the event of their doing nothing, have to be borne by Sir Charles Wood, Sir John Lawrence, Sir Hugh Rose, and in a lesser degree by every Commandant in the service; not one of whom, with the exception of the chivalrous soldier who has been termed the Murat of India, has had the manliness to stand up for their wronged juniors whose aid has in a great measure raised them to their present position.

In conclusion, we say to the gallant officers who have been so wronged—behave as you have hitherto done, prove that the bravery you have shown on many a field can be equalled by the subordination which can work on manfully under chilling injustice; do your work as you have always done, courageously and well; hope for the best, and believe us, even should your superiors continue in their narrow-minded course, your cloud will not be without a silver lining.

ONCE a year the claims of Poona to be created the capital city of India are revived, and urged with a pertinacity which shows how great a liking Bombay society has for the climate of the Deccan during the monsoon, and perhaps also how strong is the desire of proprietors of land in the neighbourhood of Poona that the Governor-General should make that city his head-quarters during four months of each year. We pointed out, some time ago, that all discussions on the subject of the removal of the seat of Government are premature, inasmuch as the selection of a new site for the capital of India depends on the oft-postponed completion of the railway system; and our own conviction is that, when the railways are finished, Bombay will be by universal consent accepted as the only possible successor to the imperial place and honours of Calcutta. Poona will then, no doubt, become the favoured resort, in the rainy season, of all whose means and leisure permit them to absent themselves from Bombay; and it will be found as convenient a place of recreation for the Viceroy and his Court as Osborne and Balmoral are for the Court of Queen Victoria. But we hope that no attempt will be made to fix the seat of Government at Poona for any part of the year. Nothing is more injurious to the regular and efficient conduct of public business than the continual changing of the offices of the various departments of administration from one city to another. Again, when railway communication is finally established between Bombay and Calcutta, Poona will be shut off the main road and be pushed as it were into a corner. Military considerations no doubt require that the principal strength of the garrison of Western India should be kept in the Deccan; and no one will question the prudence of the course which the Government has taken in concentrating the bulk of its forces at Kirkee. But political reasons are all favourable to the plan of keeping the civil Government in Bombay. The patrons of Poona affect an extreme anxiety about the health of the rulers of the country, and maintain that "to keep a "man's head cool and liver acting, he should "be somewhere 6 or 8 thousand feet high after "the hot winds begin." With regard to this theory it may be remarked that the people is to be pitied which is governed by men who cannot exist unless they are placed several thousand feet above the general level of the country. But, as a matter of fact, even servants of Government can live as healthfully if not quite so pleasantly in Bombay as in Poona during the monsoon. A man who cannot keep his head cool and his liver acting with a south-west gale blowing in his teeth must have a very soft head and a very bad liver, and ought to go home to England instead of staying here to misgovern the country.

But the chief objection to Poona or to any other hill station as the seat of Government is that those stations are independent of the wholesome influence of the enlightened public opinion of the Presidency towns. There is always amongst Government officials in India too great a tendency to cliqueism, too obvious a desire to think every one who does not belong to a certain social set as of no account in the country. Now, the people who go to Poona in the rains and to Mahableshwar or Matheran in the hot weather are chiefly monied men of good social position who find it to their interest to work together, and to bring their combined strength to bear upon the Government; which, again from constantly seeing certain faces, and hearing certain views propounded as those of the community of Bombay, comes to forget that there is a public which cannot afford to go to the hills and which holds very different opinions on most points from those of the frequenters of Government House. Intrigues which would easily be frustrated in Bombay are as easily carried to a successful issue at Kirkee or Matheran, and the results of our recent experience of Government from the hills causes us to dread any extension of a practice so dangerous to public liberty.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

BIMLIPATAM, 1ST AUGUST.
Steamer *Penang* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 1ST AUGUST.
Steamer *Malta* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, 2ND AUGUST.
Steamer *Nubia* from Suez anchored.
Steamer *Bengal* sailed for Suez.

PRIVATE TELEGRAM.

CALCUTTA, 30TH JULY.
Piece Goods, still advancing.
7 lbs. Shirtings.....Rs. 11-6 to 11-8.
8¼ do. ..... „ 13-14 to 14.
Freights, dull for all ports.

THE *Englishman* has received copies of the *Java Times* to the 29th ultimo, from which it learns that "an outbreak had taken place in the Dutch possessions in Borneo, and an attack had been made on Fort Sitang, on the boundary of the Dutch territory, by the borderers, who were repulsed with severe loss. This is believed to be the first of a series of desperate encounters, as the antagonism existing between the two races is said to be most bitter. We also learn that the pirates who so long been a scourge in the Chinese seas have received a severe check by the steamers sent in quest of them. In the Netherlands, Indian Archipelago, the people are taking to the cultivation of cotton, and already several ship-loads have been sent to Singapore."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*:—"Mr. Vámbéry, the Hungarian traveller, who has recently made such a remarkable journey, disguised as a dervish, through Khiva and Bokhara, and other *terræ incognitæ* in Central Asia, has rather surprised us with the accounts of the fertile and cultivated country he discovered on his way, though he also alludes to certain terrible deserts. We have been always told that deserts and vast wastes of sand and rock were an effectual barrier to Russia, and no great pains have been taken to dissipate the delusion. All the while Russia, as Sir H. Rawlinson pointed out at the Royal Geographical Society, has been creeping on and extending her frontiers till they now are within 600 miles of the boundaries of British India. There may be no hostility to Russia on that account, but Sir H. Rawlinson knows, or ought to know, that every Russian who thinks about the matter has a fixed belief in the destiny which must carry the eagles of the Czar south of the Himalayas, and that when the frontiers are parallel lines we are menaced by the most formidable antagonist our arms have ever encountered in the East."

THE same journal says that "an officer serving in British Kaffraria states that it is quite impossible to live in the colony at the present rate of pay, as the allowance of 3*s.* per diem granted on account of the expense of living there has recently been reduced to 1*s.* 6*d.*, owing, it is believed, to the representations of Sir P. Wodehouse. The reduction does not seem to be well considered. Service in Kaffraria without fighting is hard work. Everything is dear and scarce, and there is no comfort. Even Sir P. Wodehouse would fail to prove that 1*s.* 6*d.* is now the equivalent of 3*s.* in the time of General Wynyard."

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, 23RD JULY.

AMONG the numerous speculations of your most gambling of cities, can you boast of such an institution as the rain-market? The story of the two illustrious men who laid wagers on the comparative speed of the rain-drops trickling down a pane of glass is generally related as an instance of eccentricity, or a desperate attempt to kill time. This shows how little people know about India. The rain-market here is an ancient and popular institution with its proper office in the Burra Bazar and its regular brokers to declare the odds, effect bets, from house to house. Europeans apparently know nothing of this; or men learned in meteorological science might occasionally take a rise out of the Marwarees, whose observations of the weather, and knowledge of the coming showers, are confined to the limited horizon that can be scanned by them from the house-top. Two to one, sixteen to one, sixty-four to one, and so on, against rain before noon, or after noon, before sunset, are odds that night sometimes prove tempting to one who was up in the barometer and Admiral Fitzroy. Such are the contracts daily entered into in the native town here, the promoters being Marwarrees, who seldom fail to meet their engagements. There is a particular roof in the Burra Bazar, down a particular spout of which the rain must pour, to count, and with faces upturned to that spout, an anxious crowd may be seen gazing on the advent of a shower. If you don't do this kind of thing in Bombay, you have yet something to learn from us even in what is usually considered your special line of business.

Our dullness here has been relieved during the last few days by a fracas among the Justices of the Peace. Nothing serious—at least no broken heads or bruises—has been the result. The Lieutenant Governor, it appears, called for a report on certain subjects connected with the Municipality, the most important of which was the advisability of uniting the offices of Chairman of the Justices and Deputy Commissioner of Police, from Mr. Schalch, the Chairman; and Mr. Schalch drew up and sent in the report in consequence, expressing an opinion favourable to the Lieutenant Governor's proposition. On this becoming known to the Justices they naturally took offence, and, very unwisely, chose to vent their displeasure upon Mr. Schalch, instead of remonstrating with the real offender, the Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Blessington Roberts, who, there is some reason to suppose, is aggrieved at not having been appointed to the Deputy Commissionership of Police, moved a resolution that "In the opinion of the Justices the letter of the Government of Bengal should have been submitted to the Justices for consideration, and the reply thereto should have proceeded from them as a body." The resolution was carried, Mr. Schalch stating, in the meantime, that he should consider it as a vote of censure on himself, and resign. The Chairman kept his promise, and resigned forthwith, characterising the conduct of the Justices as disingenuous and discourteous. Mr. Scott Moncrieff, who seconded the motion, has written a letter to the *Englishman* expressing sorrow, almost contrition, for the course that had been adopted, and deprecating the idea that the resolution was intended to convey any censure on the Chairman's conduct. A special meeting of the Justices is to be held on the subject; so I suppose Mr. Schalch will be asked to withdraw his resignation, which, in any case, is very likely not to be accepted.

The unfavourable European news has sent down Government paper—the five and a half to 112¾.

We are anxiously expecting our telegram from Galle which is the overline in consequence of interruption between Parumben and Chanaar.

The Messageries Imperiales steamer *Alphee* is also missing; we had stormy weather all Thursday, and apprehensions are entertained for her safety.

The currency minute of Sir C. Trevelyan has caused some discussion here. It is unintelligible to many people what can induce the importation of the sovereign for disposal at Rs. 10, when it costs Rs. 10-2-9 to lay it down in Calcutta; and how it can be kept in circulation, even if imported, at a nominal value of Rs. 10 when the gold it contains will fetch considerably more than that sum in the bazaar. The *Englishman* takes this view of the question: so do Mr. Dunlop and Mr. Claude Brown, two of the men most competent to form a judgment on the subject. The mercantile community generally, on the other hand, appear to think that it will be brought into extension, though their grounds for so thinking have not been very definitely stated.

There is something wrong with your dak; the Bombay papers of the 13th inst. reached this a day earlier than those of the 12th.

The 1st August is drawing near, but the *Indian Daily News* is still hard up for a Sub-Editor. The undertaking, in fact, is generally considered so very precarious, that they will find it difficult to get any competent man to engage with them.

The *Englishman* stated some time ago that Captain Lance had been ordered to organise a force in Cooch Behar. The *Hurkaru* ventures a positive contradiction of this, stating that Captain Lance is on his way home. I can positively state, however, that there is no foundation whatever for this assertion of the *Hurkaru*, and that Captain Lance is still at Darjeeling.

The Grand Jury have thrown out the bill in the Serajgunj case referred to in my last, expressing their surprise that any Mofussil magistrate should have committed a defendant to the High Court on the evidence adduced. What they meant by inserting the word "Mofussil" here, I cannot tell, unless it was intended to be ironical; possibly the word "even" may have been omitted by the reporter. This, however, is but poor satisfaction for Messrs. Blumhardt and Haly, and the public, though I suppose it is all they are likely to get. The Government are probably disappointed at the decision if we may judge from the tone of the correspondence, lately published, on the indigo disturbances in the Nuddea district.

Cholera is raging in different parts of the country. In the little town of Motihari no less than four hundred persons have perished out of a population of perhaps as many thousands. Calcutta seems to be pretty healthy, though no Registrar's returns have to my knowledge been published lately. Instead of measures being taken to render them more perfect, they have probably been given up.

The Assam Tea Company have just declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent., carrying at the same time a large sum to the reserve fund. As the shareholders have already received a bonus of twenty-five per cent., in consequence of the sale of the Com- pany's property in Cachar, they have this year got fifty per cent. profit on their capital.

P. S.—The *Alphee* is announced in the river.

BOMBAY.

MR. COLIN A. R. BROWNING has been appointed acting Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces in the room of Captain F. Dodds, proceeded on leave to Europe on medical certificate.

WE understand that Captain H. St. Clair Wilkins, of the Royal Engineers, has been requested by Government to prepare designs for a School of Arts and Museum; a Mechanics' Institute; and a building for the Secretariate.

WE hear that the Judicial Reform Committee will shortly sit at Poona, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker, for the purpose of discussing several subjects pertaining to the reforms to be made in the several Zillah Courts of the Bombay Presidency.

THE TARWADDY POISONING CASE.—The adjourned Inquest, on view of the body of a Hindoo female named Bechabace, will be held this day in the Town Hall; when further evidence will be recorded by the Coroner, with a view to ascertain the facts of the case.

A WARNING TO BUGGYWALLAS.—A hack buggy driver, named Ramoo Dhondee, was fined yesterday in the sum of twenty rupees, for cruelly torturing his horse on the Mombadavie road. The charge was preferred against him by Mr. James Ross, European Constable.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Rustomjee Sorabjee, who stood charged with cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of fifty-five rupees, the property of one Munchurjee Sorabjee, has been committed by the Magistrate of Police at Mazagon, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

WE learn that Mr. Manockjee Limjee Anturya intends to publish a work in the Goozerathee language, on the Parsis of Persia. Mr. Manockjee was for a period of about ten years in Persia as the representative of the Parsees of Western India at the Court of Teheran, and we doubt not that he will lay before his countrymen a full and interesting account of the manners, customs, &c., of the residents of Persia.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 28th Regiment at Colaba this evening (weather permitting.)

March.—" Flow on thou Shining River" Schmuck.
Waltz.—" Rising Sun" ..... Schmuck.
Selection.—" Different Operas" ..... Auber.
Quadrille.—" Off to Charlestown" ..... D'Albert.
Ballad (Op.)—" Lily of Killarney" ..... Benedict.
Galop.—" Tritonen" ..... Labitzky.

WE learn that Mr. Bevis' resignation as a Director of the Indian Peninsula Bank is owing to representations having been made to him as to the inexpediency of his being connected with the Peninsula Bank while his senior partner is on the Home Board of a rival establishment. We learn further that Mr. Bevis intends returning to England very soon, which in any case would have rendered his resignation at no distant day necessary.

WE understand that the Promoters of the Bank of China have deemed it desirable instead of registering the Company under the Indian Limited Liability Act to apply at once for a Charter, and in the event of the Charter not being granted to return the deposit less expenses incurred. The proposed Capital is raised from 60 to 80 lacs in 40,000 shares of Rs. 200 each with power to increase. Rs. 25 per share only will be called up for the present, and the allotment letters will be out in a few days.

A MEETING of the Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, was held on Monday at the offices of Messrs. Belcher, Cooper & Co., when a dividend at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum was declared. This prosperous Company will have six boats at work as soon as the season opens. One boat will run weekly to Surat; one weekly to Bhownuggur; one weekly to Goa and intermediate places; and two steamers will give a weekly boat to Cochin and intermediate ports between there and Goa. That the service may be regularly performed and the public have some data to go by, each boat will leave on a fixed and advertised date. The *Outram*, a splendid new boat, is daily expected from England for this Company.

WE hear that the acting Senior Magistrate of Police has suggested to Captain Fuller, the Executive Engineer, the advisability of causing a suitable building to be erected for the Fort Police Office for the accommodation of *four* Magistrates. We think the suggestion of the worthy Magistrate is very appropriate, as at the time of the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, all the Magistrates of the Police are obliged to perform their duties in the Fort Police Office, and occasionally they have to submit to great inconvenience in disposing of their cases, in consequence of the want of suitable accommodation. The suggestion also indicates that the appointment of a *fourth* Magistrate may now be considered certain, if not actually *un fait accompli*.

POST OFFICE VAGARIES.—A correspondence has, we understand, been going on, for some time past, between the Chamber of Commerce and the Post Master General of Bombay, respecting certain irregularities that took place in the landing and distribution of the mails which arrived from England on the morning of the 24th June last. It somehow occurred, that although these mails were landed—or a great part of them—by 7 A.M. on that day, the bulk of the commercial letters were not distributed before Noon: but, what was far worse, the Bombay Office is accused of such gross partiality and favouritism in this distribution, that certain firms, who do not attempt to deny the soft impeachment, actually got a portion of their most important despatches in time to answer them by the mail-steamer which left with the English mail at 10 o'clock on the same morning. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* It will be interesting to learn how the Bombay Office aforesaid will extricate itself decently out of this rather ugly difficulty.

THE EGUTPOORA MURDER.—Captain Davis, the officiating Superintendent of Police at Nassick, is, we understand, now in Bombay, prosecuting his enquiries, in concert with Mr. Souter, the Police Commissioner, into this very mysterious and shocking affair. Two persons have been apprehended in Bombay on suspicion of being implicated in this outrage; but upon what ground we have not heard. It has, however, transpired that some property has been found in their possession, which proves that they are either the receivers of the stolen goods, or the principals in an extensive robbery which took place at Egutpoora some time ago, when articles of the value of two thousand rupees were stolen. This at least goes to show that they are men of bad character; although it by no means follows that they are either principals or accomplices in the foul murder of which they are suspected to have some knowledge.

OBSTRUCTIVE OFFICIALISM.—We are given to understand, that the ends of justice are sometimes frustrated, owing to the obstructive adhesiveness of the medical authorities of the European General Hospital to certain antiquated, and what certainly ought to be obsolete rules, which prevent them from doing, what is done in all public hospitals in every part of the civilised world; namely, to grant a certificate to the police, of the state of every patient brought into the hospital by a policeman. This is always done by the medical officers of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and this certificate is annexed to the Police Sheet, in which the charge against an accused party on which a fair specimen of a Dock Master has been very nearly spoiled, it shall not be my fault, when the election comes round, if you are not sent back to the place from whence you came. Keep your mind at rest, as to better candidates offering, there will be as plentiful as blackberries at the next election.—*Vale!*

Bombay, 2nd August. HOOKEY WALKER.

THE STRANGERS' HOME AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—A vacancy occurs, I see, for a Master for this Institution. Strange rumours have been, for some months, in circulation, as to the manner in which this place has been managed. The opportunity occurs now for the Managing Committee to appoint some one who will save them the trouble and annoyance which they must have felt in the publication of the strictures reflecting on their own apathy which may have caused their subordinate's conduct to have been justly commented on. I should like to know very much what is the cause now of the retirement of the late Master, and whether the reports of his conduct, as published in two letters in your journal, the one signed "A Late Refugee," and the other "Facts," are true or not? There are rumours that do not speak favourably of the manner in which the subscriptions to this "Charity" have been accounted for. Although the Secretary did not think proper to reply to the charges brought against the late Agent and the management to the "Home," perhaps he will now, as somebody's character is assailed, inform the public if the accounts are quite correct, and whether there is reason for the rumours or not. It is only a short time since that a subordinate officer of a certain establishment was deposed for defalcation in his accounts and committed to escape to England [illegible] would be [illegible] to find that reports [illegible] Sepoy's similar maladministration in these affairs [illegible] public may be permitted to know if every thing is [illegible] debts as it all square. This information is due to the public at all events—it is to be hoped that the Managing Committee will not [illegible] would not advise the [illegible] in the Committee to elect a man [illegible] missioners did, while there are well known men [illegible] from even for this poor, but important post.

WELL-WISHER.

BENGAL.

The subscription raised by the Attorneys of Calcutta for a testimonial to Mr. Justice Steer, late Puisne Judge of the High Court, has been transmitted to England, and Mr. [illegible] Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. [illegible] Saunders, Solicitor to Government, both in England, were requested to wait on Sir Mordaunt Wells, and arrange with him for such a testimonial as would be most desirable and acceptable to himself. The worthy Judge has asked for a silver inkstand for his library. But as there will be more money on hand, it is the intention of the Subscribers to present His Lordship with a breakfast service independent of his own request of the silver inkstand.—*National News and Merchants' Friend, July 25.*

WE are given to understand that the steamer *Alphee* experienced very heavy weather after leaving Madras. On the morning of the 18th July instant her screw became disabled and she had very bad weather at the Sandheads for three days, during which time she was unable to get into Port. She is, we hear, going into Dock for repairs.—*Englishman, July 26.*

UNDER the head of Official Papers we publish an excellent paper from Oude on the cultivation of Flax in that province. It has frequently been noticed, the extent of the Flax cultivation on the banks of the Gogra, and it has been much regretted that the valuable stalks have been thrown away through the indifference and ignorance of the cultivators. The Oude authorities recommend the Chamber of Commerce to send up skilled superintendents and machinery to try what can be done with the fibre which is now thrown away, and they also recommend attention to the rotting process. A process by which the bark of the plant is rotted in water, and after drying, is decorticated or scutched easily. The difficulty in this process is the proper time

sion we were going in the same position. Up to two or three minutes we were towing right into her. The pilot was on the forecastle and I was there also. Up to the time the order was given to go under the ship's stern I did not hear our pilot give any orders to the Captain of the steamer. When we were about a quarter of a mile from the ship, the Captain of the steamer asked our Pilot if he should go under the ship's stern. Mr. Thomas said "go under her stern." But we still kept on the same course, both steamer and ship. I did not think we had the least chance of clearing the ship. I cannot say if there was sufficient room to have anchored. The leadsman was in the chains. I did not know what water he gave.

To the Defendant.—I think if your order to go astern had been obeyed by the steamer we should have gone clear. I am sure she would have got clear if there was no sand. I heard the Captain of the steamer ask the Pilot if he would go astern. I heard in the ship's log-book.

To the Court.—I do not know if the Pilot reiterated his order, or took any steps to enforce it; nothing was done at the time. We shipped our hawsers before the collision, but I cannot say whether the steamer's hawser parted about the time of the collision. I am not aware of the ship's hawser being cut by the bobstay of the *Nyanza*, I cannot be sure whether Mr. Thomas appeared anxious to clear the ship or not. I am not quite certain if any further order had been given by Mr. Thomas about going astern of the *Nyanza*.

To the Jury.—I have said that we were trying to get inside towards Luff Point, but the tide prevented us. It was owing to the strength of the tide we could not get inside of the ship. I thought the steamer had not sufficient power to take us across in time, not in such a tide as was then running.

To the Prosecutor.—I don't think we should have been able to get across with a steamer like the *Andrew Henderson*. If we had a more powerful steamer we would have been able to get clear of the ship. In going up we were heading for Luff Point, but dropping towards the ship. I did not notice that the steamer attempted to check the course by keeping more to the southward. After passing Luff Point the steamer was heading in towards the bight, but we were drifting down on the ship. The *Victoria Nyanza* was riding with her head about East and North. When it appeared that we were not going to clear her, the *Nyanza* put her helm a-starboard, and we fouled her cable. We must have come into collision whether the helm was starboard or not.

T. Smart.—I am a Branch Pilot. I command the Pilot Brig *Chinsurah*. At day-light I was at anchor close below Cookeryhutta. I was on my way up the river. I got underweigh from there about 11 A. M. on the 6th, on the first of the flood tide, and proceeded up under all sail. The wind then was about South. A deep ship called the *Robert Mackenzie* was at anchor near me. A steamer was about taking her in tow when I passed her. The wind broke me off at Luff Point. A light ship was at anchor out on the sand. I tacked and went in shore of her The wind was then light. I found there was sufficient channel between the ship and the southern shore. I considered the *Robert Mackenzie* was in very good position to get underweigh, for the tide did not appear to me to be very strong on that day. I know the *Andrew Henderson*, she has towed a number of vessels. I had pilot charge of her a few years ago. I cannot say whether she is an efficient steamer to tow a vessel drawing eighteen feet now. With ordinary care I know of nothing to prevent a vessel proceeding from the position the *Robert Mackenzie* was anchored in and passing inside the ship lying at anchor near the sand. Had I been in charge of the *Robert Mackenzie* I should have weighed and proceeded up. As soon as I thought there was water for me in the St. James and Mary's I should have proceeded up the deep water channel close round Luff Point, and along the Southern bank and south of the Hooghly Sand. I should not have considered the light ship at all in my way. I found that the steamer could not tow me across the bow of the ship before me, the course I should have adopted would have been to anchor. The channel runs close to Luff Point. Ships keep close to Luff Point to prevent their being set at the bank of the Hooghly, and also from grounding on the Hooghly sand.

To the Defendant.—As the tides were on the 6th instant, I do not think the *Victoria Nyanza* was anchored in an improper place.

To the Court.—The *Victoria Nyanza* was anchored out of the deep water channel, consequently the rule of the road does not apply to her in this case as she had the channel to herself. I do not think the strongest tide was more than four knots at any place about Fultah Point, the average was about three knots. I do not consider the *Victoria Nyanza* was in the fair way in the channel.

To the Jury.—I do not think there was any thing to prevent the *Robert Mackenzie* getting into Luff Point. I got in very easily, though I was towing the ranks of three Jacobs with a light breeze. When I passed the ship at anchor near the sand she was abreast Puppy's Parlour, giving the other vessel more room to get in.

Henry Robert Ewin.—I command the steamer *Andrew Henderson*. I have had command of her now about eighteen months. She was efficient as a tug; on the 5th instant I was engaged to tow the *Robert Mackenzie* up the river. On the evening of the 5th, I was anchored just about the Cookeryhutta lumps—that is, about the distance of a mile and a half from Luff Point. The flood came in at about 8 o'clock in the morning of the 6th. We got underweigh about 11 o'clock. I turned her starboard towards Luff Point. The tide was running about four or five knots an hour. We steered up, right up Luff Point. We kept on in deep water channel, in ten to eleven fathoms. In passing the channel, we kept in to the bight. We were about 150 yards from her. I was then on the edge of the eddies. I could not go further. I considered myself in fair channel then. I had just got round Luff Point and was keeping as close as practicable, clearing the eddies. I did not wish to go closer than I was, in fact I was in the channel. I kept in fair channel distance as I generally do. I cannot say what water we were in, six fathoms, no ground. I had no difficulty in taking the ship into the bight. The steamer had full command of the ship. I was choosing my course in deep channel, keeping as close in as I could. The *Victoria Nyanza* was at anchor close above to Luff Point. She was a good distance from the Point. She was abreast Puppy's Parlour. I think she was at anchor about 300 yards from the land off Puppy's Parlour, and far enough from there; we could not get into her, because she took a sheer and came further into the channel. I believe she may have been riding with 40 or 45 fathoms cable out. By having a broad sheer she would take about 40 to 50 yards. That left us 2,500 yards in the channel, which was ample room to get my ship through. Having that room we did not pass her safely, because of the tide setting out from the bight. Our steamer headed right for the bight. I was towing the *Robert Mackenzie* fair a-stern. I could not keep the steamer in the position I wanted because of the set of the tide. Finding that I could not change my position, I asked Mr. Thomas to ease up his starboard hawser. Even then she did not get into the position I wanted. Mr. Thomas gave me no orders, he merely told me to turn round and go on. In passing the bight I could not keep my vessel in a proper position because the tide set me right out of the bight. There was danger in this, because there was a ship anchored there with a sheer a-starboard. I still kept my vessel pointing to starboard. Mr. Thomas gave me no orders. I had been a-starboard about two or three minutes. I intended to go inside the ship. The ship was riding with a sheer to starboard. Three minutes before the collision the *Victoria Nyanza* was bearing a little before my starboard paddlebox. She was about 250 yards off. I was still going on at full power. I neither stopped her or eased. The Pilot, Mr. Thomson, gave no orders, and I went on until the collision took place. The vessel was at full power when the collision took place. When we first got underweigh and after turning round having got off Luff Point, I asked Mr. Thomas whether I was to go ahead or stern of the ship. I got no answer and I kept to my course. The *Robert Mackenzie's* starboard bow struck the *Victoria Nyanza* on her port bow. I don't think I could have eased the steamer with the tide setting away from the land altogether. I was directly under the orders of the Pilot. The *Robert Mackenzie* was about 40 fathoms astern of me. The *Victoria Nyanza* must have borne on the *Robert Mackenzie's* starboard bow.

To the Defendant.—Had we gone astern of the ship we should not have cleared the Hooghly sand. It is doubtful if two anchors would have brought the *Robert Mackenzie* up when we were so close. If the ship had not taken that sheer to starboard there was every chance of clearing her.

To the Judge—Ships are very liable to take a sheer in that locality. You are set on by the tide so close to a ship against your will, that if she take a sheer, collision is inevitable. We could not have passed astern of the ship in safety. It made all the difference between danger and safety passing ahead of her or under her stern. My hawser parted when the vessels came into collision. There was no other resource but to go on.

To the Jury.—I saw the *Victoria Nyanza* before we left, and I know the set of the tide. There is always danger owing to the eddies.

Frederick Ansell.—I am a mate Pilot in the regular service. I have been so six months. I had pilotage charge of the *Victoria Nyanza* on the 6th of this month. We anchored at Hooghly bight in the afternoon of the 5th. My leadsman took the bearings and handed them to the mate. I don't recollect whether he told me what the bearings were. I told him to report it to the mate. I did not take my bearings on the morning of the 6th. Luff Point was bearing E. S. to us, and Hooghly Point to the North. I am not certain if these were the correct bearings. I was anchored in 9 fathoms. I was near a bight called the tail of the Hooghly sand. In anchoring there I considered I was on the edge of the sand. The breadth of the channel between me and the Southern bank was over a mile. There was a mile channel between Luff Point and the Southern sand. It appeared to me to be a broad channel, a Pilot brig having passed us before the collision. She tacked under our bows and stood towards ashore. There was a moderate breeze about three or four knots. She had no difficulty in getting off the bight. Whilst we were in collision two or three vessels passed us. They were all under sail, and they did not appear to have any difficulty in passing, and passed safely. On the morning of the 6th we were riding with our helm amidship. I had a man at the helm steering her for fear of her sheering. She did not sheer very much She laid perfectly steady on the flood. She did not sheer at all just before the collision. I saw the *Robert Mackenzie* coming up in tow of the *Andrew Henderson*. She was broad on our port bow, and she was trying to get across our hawse. She appeared to be drifting up at the time and coming fairly upon us, right ashwart our hawse. She did not appear to have got into the channel at all. When I saw her I think she had room to anchor. She might have turned round. I put my helm hard a-starboard when I found she was attempting to cross my hawse and when she was almost on the top of us we shifted over to port. I did not think they had any chance of getting across. The steamer had her head towards us when the ship was coming upon us. The steamer did not appear to get a mile off the shore at any time. I did not take soundings when my helm was a-starboard. I had 35 fathoms of cable out. During the flood she was 8½ fathoms and 6½ fathoms at low water. I was at the edge of the sand. She struck us on our port bow. Both the ship and the steamer were on our port bow. At the time of the collision the steamer was going on and towed the ship right into me.

To Defendant.—I was not aware of my chain being on my port bow.

To the Court.—The reason I put her hard a-starboard was to make more room for the *Robert Mackenzie* to pass—and I subsequently put it a-port to lessen the concussion and to prevent her coming against us athwart hawse.

To the Jury.—There was plenty of room for them to have gone clear of us.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

It being near 6 o'clock, the Court adjourned till to-morrow at 11, when the defence would be gone into.

SECOND DAY.

The following witnesses were examined for the defence:—

Captain Arthur John Read, examined by defendant.

Q. How was your vessel riding, with what sheer, before I fouled you?

A. Before we saw the vessel my helm was a-port when we saw that a collision was likely to happen it was put a-starboard; when collision was inevitable it was ordered to port again, but, before we had time to put it so, the ship struck us.

Q. Do you think that your after sails being braced upon the starboard tack, had any effect in causing her to sheer over to starboard?

A. No, far from it, there was too much tide running, about 7 knots, we had not shortened any chain in, waiting till the tide slackened to do so.

Q. Had your helm been hard to starboard, do you not think we should have gone clear?

A. Our helm was hard a-starboard to the best of my knowledge some time before this.

Q. Are you aware what water your ship was riding in?

A. I am not aware what water my ship was riding in, the log-book will show.

Q. Did not your ship sheer about considerably at this time?

A. The ship did not sheer about at the time.

Q. Are you aware of the quantity of chain you had out before the collision?

A. I am not certain, I believe it was 30.

To Prosecutor.—I saw the *Robert Mackenzie* getting underweigh with a steamer. She was coming up the river on an angle 45°, and was well on our port bow to all appearances. I thought she intended to pass on our port side. I then remarked to the Pilot "that man intends to cross our bows." The Pilot remarked "I do not think it. If he does he will be into us as sure as fate." I cannot say how far the steamer passed from Luff Point. She did not appear to cross our bow at all until she got within a quarter of a mile of us. She then appeared to starboard her helm, and come across the tide, but it was too late to get clear of us. When the steamer was 200 feet of us how we pointed to her starboard paddle-box. The ship was the average distance astern of her. At this time the steamer was apparently going in full power. I did not see her stop at all. The ship was towed right into us. She struck us on the port bow well forward with her starboard bow. Our ship was a mile to one and a quarter mile from the southern shore. Two vessels passed in shore of us under sail. One of them hove to, and dropped port under sail, and the other sailed by. There was a six to seven knot breeze. The wind was about S. W. at the time. I understood my vessel was anchored well over towards the land.

To the Jury.—I cannot say if there was room for a ship to pass between us and the land. The ships that passed us came up from the same way as the *Robert Mackenzie* came from, but hauled up more, and passed a quarter of a mile to windward of us and the shore. I had the ship's log book to the Court.

Joseph Vincent examined by defendant.

Q. Do you consider a ship liable to sheer while at anchor, with Luff Point S. W. by W., in ten and a half fathoms of water, half flood, sixth day of the springs?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Do you think Luff Point a proper place to anchor in spring tides—to remain there?

A. Certainly not.

Q. Do you think a vessel could pass under a vessel's stern with spring tides without running the risk of grounding on the Hooghly before getting into the Bight.

A. Decidedly, provided she was anchored in that water as stated to me in the first question

To Prosecutor.—There would certainly be danger in attempting to pass a vessel anchored near the tail of the Hooghly on lee port side, if she was anchored in six fathoms low water. She would most assuredly ground on the Hooghly. In passing up the channel, round Luff Point, I should keep just outside the eddies which extend about two hundred yards from the shore. I should say there was a channel of 8 to 9 yards between a ship anchored in 6 fathoms low water near the tail of the Hooghly, to the Southern Bank. I should call that a good broad channel. It used to be broad enough for a ship of 8 to 900 tons to tack in. I have worked ships of that tonnage there. There is no difficulty in towing through it safely, a ship of the *Robert Mackenzie's* size, drawing 15 feet. A vessel lying at anchor in six fathoms at the tail of the Hooghly, with 30 fathoms cable out, with a broad sheer to starboard, would narrow the channel from 50 to 60 yards.

The evidence for the defence having closed, the Court adjourned till Thursday at 1 o'clock to hear Mr. Thomas' defence.

THIRD DAY.

Mr. Thomas handed to the Judge the following defence with a request that he should read it:—

DEFENCE.

To the President and Members of the Marine Court.

GENTLEMEN,—It is with regret that I find myself brought before you after a period of seventeen years' service, charged with the following, namely, negligence, or carelessness, or ignorance, whilst in pilotage charge of the *Robert Mackenzie* on the 5th instant, whilst proceeding up off Luff Point.

We weighed from off Cookeryhutta, the tidal semaphore at Hooghly Point showing 16 feet. Any ordinary steamer in proper working order could easily have towed us and fetched into Hooghly Bight, and even have passed inside the *Victoria Nyanza*, allowing her to have been at anchor in the channel, the tide not running more than five knots. However, still, not wishing to run the risk of fouling, Captain Ewin hailed and asked me which side of the ship he should pass, and was told to go outside. The chief officer was standing on the forecastle; his evidence goes to prove the order was given. Although at the same time I might have grounded, yet I do not think I shou'd, as the *Victoria Nyanza* was lying in ten fathoms after having fouled her.

According to the evidence of Mr. Branch Pilot Vincent, the ship was not at anchor in a proper and safe anchorage, although in plenty of water. The same evidence goes to show that, had the steamer passed under her stern, the ship would in all probability have grounded and most probably become a total wreck. I consider any steamer in efficient order could from where we started, *viz.*, Cookeryhutta, have easily pulled the vessel into the Bight. On the other hand, had the steamer ported her helm, and let go the anchors, head up the river, we should have out the vessel down, and no doubt grounded. Consequently when I saw the fouling inevitable, the helm was put hard to starboard to allow the vessels to come alongside, and the steamer's hawser let go which tended to reduce the severity of the shock considerably, and saved both ships from grounding.

If, as Mr. T. Smart, Branch Pilot, says, he does not know why Luff Point is not a safe anchorage; then why should he in a pilot vessel, and who was to the northward of the *Victoria Nyanza*, go back to Diamond Harbour, also all he other vessels, because they would not run the risk of being fouled by ships passing either way, and also losing anchors and chains from the eddies off the Point? I do not think any accident would have happened had he gone under the stern according to orders given. But there was no time for altering the course after the steamer had starboarded her helm. The chief officer, who was on the forecastle, heard me give the order to go under the stern, and I never supposed he would have done otherwise than told; consequently nothing could have been done until I saw the collision was inevitable, when the helm was put hard to starboard to let the vessels come alongside, and thereby render the collision the lighter. With this statement of actual facts I place myself, gentlemen, in your hands, with every confidence that justice will be done me.

GEORGE THOMAS, Master Pilot.

The defence being read, the Court was cleared to deliberate on the verdict.

Prosecutor and defendant were then called in, and the Judge intimated to the defendant that the Court found him guilty, and sentenced him to a reduction of full pay for four months, to be carried into effect in accordance with the last rule of the schedule of punishments, by stoppage of half the pay on account of earnings of the defendant, Mr. George Thomas, till the amount be made good.—*Englishman, July 25.*

THE NEW HOLY ALLIANCE.

(From the Owl.)

We have been favoured with a copy of the draft of the convention alluded to in the telegram which appeared in the *Daily News* of Monday, provisionally agreed to by the Sovereigns of the three great powers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Up to the 20th this document had not been signed, for the following reasons:—Russia, having succeeded in suppressing the Polish insurrection by means of the aid which Prussia and Austria afforded to her, hesitates to commit herself to an obligation which should guarantee to Austria all her territory; at the same time, the liberal tendencies of the day, the fear of a Scandinavia, and the desire of seeing the Duke of Oldenburg Duke also of Slesswig-Holstein are strong inducements in favour of the convention; on the whole, we feel convinced, from the language which the Emperor Alexander made use of to the Emperor Francis Joseph at Kissingen, that he has decided upon binding himself to the terms of the convention. Austria hesitates; because the day that it is known in this country that such a convention has been signed, she will have forfeited all claim to our sympathy or support in questions of territory; she will, in fact, have exchanged the English for the Russian alliance. Prussia has, for the moment, suspended her decision to this document, which really emanated from her Prime Minister, because Bismarck dreaded a change of attitude in the policy of the Emperor of the French towards Germany the moment he should discover it. An alliance formed upon such a basis by the three powers could only be regarded by Louis Napoleon as a blow aimed directly at him, and at the ideas of the age which he represents.

It is indeed a combination of armed despots designed expressly to trample under foot the liberties of Europe: to tear up the treaties which protect them, and to defy the powers which, in a greater or less degree, represent them. The news that this or any similar convention has been signed by Prussia, Austria and Russia, will be the signal of an opposition combination on the part of the Western Powers to resist them. Our readers may rest assured that, so long as this convention was not signed. They may also rest assured that it has been sketched out, canvassed and discussed, not merely by Prince Gortchakoff, M. von Bismarck, and Count Rechberg, but by their respective sovereigns as well; and we confidently predict that, if it is not signed now, it will be in a few days; the proof being that Austria would not have ventured to resume hostilities in Denmark without having first committed herself to this alliance. It will be of no use anybody asking any questions on the subject in either house of parliament as of course important political intelligence such as this never passes through the Foreign-office, and consequently cannot possibly reach the government until the time for action is gone by. Our political news, like the Paris fashions, come over to us when they are out of date abroad. Meantime, we warn the public that the nomination of Oldenburg is another Russian trap, baited as skilfully as was the treaty of 1852, into which we tumbled so hopelessly. It is designed to prepare the formation of a Scandinavia, to outrage the liberal sentiment in Germany, and to connect the interests of Russia and Prussia.

In the course of a few days Saxony will submit the Duke of Augustenburg's claims to be recognised as Duke of Slesswig-Holstein to the Diet of Frankfort. Prussia will bring forward those of the Duke of Oldenburg; she will be supported by Austria, and in all probability obtain a majority; and the Duke of Augustenburg will be set aside in favour of the retrograde candidate, for no other reason than that he has refused to abandon his liberal principles. The only chance for Federal Germany will then be in an alliance with the French Emperor, an event which would probably bring about a civil war.

ENGLAND AND EUROPE.

To the Editor of the Daily News.

SIR,—Allow me to invite your attention to one of the aspects of the question about to be tried next week between the present Government and the Tories, which does not seem to have received the amount of attention that is its due.

The Government of this country is called to a severe account for conduct which is said to have lowered the country in the estimation of the world. And what has thus impaired the reputation of the country is supposed to be, that it has used strong language when it did not intend to support that language by fighting; that it spoke its mind about the perpetration of a great public iniquity, which it was not willing to go to war to prevent. This is what England has done did in the case of Poland, and what it is reproached with doing in the present case of Denmark.

Now this is simply complaining that England has done what as civilisation advances the more high-principled nations are certain to do more and more; and that it has set the example of a practice which, when it becomes general, will be one of the greatest steps in advance ever made in international proceedings.

In times past nations have scarcely ever gone to war unless for their own supposed interest or dignity. It appears to be the general opinion that they ought to persist in thus acting, and I am not going to discuss just now whether, or how far, this opinion is right. But there is one point in which the practice of past times may very properly be altered, even if the alteration goes no further. In former days, governments, when a wrong did not affect themselves, did not care enough about the interest of others, or about wrong merely as such, to put themselves out of their way to incur the ill will of powerful neighbours by giving to wrong its proper name. The present government, though not the first, have been among the first to break through this selfish and cowardly forbearance. As the British government, and in the name of the British nation, they have in the two cases of Poland and the Denmark, given public expression to the reprobation of a crime, although its consequences did not touch themselves, and although they were not prepared to brave all the evils and difficulties involved in arresting the crime by armed interference.

There are those who think this a fit subject for reproach. To me it appears to be the inauguration of the practice of bringing international and political wrongs under a moral police, by a demonstration of disinterested disapproval. Not an insignificant thing in itself; and if the time ever comes when such wrongs will be repressed by a sharper mode of interference on the part of disinterested bystanders, this milder method will be the necessary precursor and preparation for it.

But this plan of speaking our mind without backing our expression of sentiment by blows is a new thing in a government, because governments have never yet cared enough about justice and honesty for their own sake, or been sufficiently indignant against violations of them, to adopt it. The majority of governments are still in this condition of moral callousness and indifference and are not even able to understand that any government can care about a wrong which is no prejudice to itself. In consequence, a government which begins the practice of speaking out honestly when circumstances do not allow it to act chivalrously, must lay its account with incurring, in the first instance, some loss of what is termed consideration. The consideration of a government still depends, as that of an individual once did, upon the degree of readiness ascribed to it to draw its sword whenever any of its sentiments is offended. If, therefore, it shows any offended feeling, and the sword does not come forth, it is for a time suspected of being wanting either in sincerity or in spirit. But England is able, and should be willing, to show that the kind of consideration which is given to a Drawcansir is a kind that she can do without.

The feeling of the country did not allow the government to go to war for Poland, and would not, probably, allow it to go to war for Denmark. But this being granted, I hope there are very few Englishmen who would have preferred that not intending to fight, England should have remained silent. I trust that if Poland had been desolated and Denmark plundered without a word of protest on our part there would have been far greater dissatisfaction with our government, and a far deeper sense of shame and national humiliation, than I believe to exist now. As it is, we need not fear any permanent loss of prestige, even with those with whom the only thing which gives it is the power and willingness to resort to force. They will soon find out whether the change which has taken place in us is that we have grown more afraid of war, or only more prone to denounce and stigmatise great public iniquities, even when the sacrifices required for stopping their perpetration are greater than it is the duty of a single power to incur in a quarrel not its own.—I am, &c.,

J. S. M.

(From the Daily News.)

A DISTINGUISHED correspondent who addresses the public this morning has the courage to believe that, even amid the din of preparation for party conflict, there are some who in this crisis will seek guidance in calm, philosophical inquiry into the grounds and limits of our duty as a nation. The House of Commons is going to spend the greater part of next week in a debate as to whether the Queen's Government has lowered the country in the consideration of the world. In the mean time considerable confusion exists as to the kind of "consideration" to which we should aspire. It is to this point that our correspondent mainly addresses himself. It is rather to ask attention to his letter than in the hope of adding force and cogency to his reasoning that we offer one or two remarks.

When it is desired to pronounce the severest censure on the policy of the Government it is declared to be "meddlesome." It is a reproach always reserved until after the event. When the Czar was desolating Poland last year Lord Derby's Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs vied with Mr. Layard in denouncing Russian policy. When Parliament met this year Lord Derby's first charge against the Government was that it had "meddled" where it did not mean to fight. Was the Government right or wrong in raising its voice on behalf of humanity, knowing that in justice to the people of England it could render no material aid to the Poles? Only the country, which urged the Government to speak, has a right to answer this question, and it will never disavow its own generous impulses.

"J. S. M." points out that this plan of speaking our mind without backing our expression of sentiment by blows, is a new thing in a government, because governments have never yet cared enough about justice and honesty for their own sake, or been sufficiently indignant against violations of them, to adopt it. Most of them are so morally callous and indifferent, that they are not able to understand that any Government can care about a wrong which does not prejudice their interests. The consequence is, that a Government which begins the practice by speaking out honestly when circumstances do not allow it to act chivalrously, must lay its account with incurring in the first instance some loss of what is termed consideration." There is no doubt of it, and a great part of that dissatisfaction on which the Tory leaders build their hopes arises from the fact that the right feeling of the country has required the Government to take up a position of which the public did not foresee all the incidents. There are certain courses of action upon which a government enters of which immediate and apparent success is the indispensable justification. If the protests we have made on behalf of Poland and Denmark can be shown to belong to this category, then doubtless the Government will deserve Mr. Disraeli's severest condemnation. We do not believe that the British nation thinks so. We do not believe that if new wrongs were done the public would be satisfied if the Government observed the attitude of an unconcerned spectator. The difficulty is that while the Government has been perfectly ready to take the responsibility of a course prescribed by the reason and conscience of the public, the country itself has not apprehended with sufficient clearness that it is always possible that, having followed that course, it may in the end find no other reward than the consciousness of having done its duty. If at those times when we are doomed to see our disinterested endeavours to become incapable of resting in that satisfactory feeling, and cry out that we are "isolated" and "humiliated," we may fairly suspect that our sentiments have hurried us into taking a part which our character has not strength enough to sustain. If we aim at the performance of high duties, we must learn to dispense with some of the lower kinds of praise.

At this very moment there are journalists in Paris who are praising the consummate wisdom of the Emperor, because, from the beginning of these Danish difficulties, he considered only the interests of France. "The truth is," says the *Payes*, "that France had no interest in interfering, and never meant to do so." We, too, had no interest in interfering apart from that interest which every State has in the maintenance of justice. To a Government which goes to war for an idea and is repaid with two provinces, the concern we have shown for Denmark, and our readiness to bear our full share of the work of obtaining for her justice, will naturally be unintelligible. No doubt the robber generals who are encamped in Slesvig and Holland rejoice in their temporary impunity; no doubt those who wished to see us engaged in a deadly struggle with Germany in order that they might enter and carry off the prize will repeat that we are a lost and ruined people. But neither at Berlin, nor at Vienna, nor at Paris, is it seriously believed that we are the weaker for the resolution which our Government has formed. Nor will our friendship and alliance be less esteemed, because while two of the great Powers of Europe are engaged in an unjust war which will be fruitful of complications, our strength by sea and land is unpledged.

THE PROTECTION OF MARITIME COMMERCE.

(From the Economist.)

THE history of the Alabama, destroyed on Sunday by the steam war sloop Kearsage, is not a pleasant one for mercantile men. It seems to show that the advance of naval science has given to maritime armaments a dangerous or even fatal advantage over maritime commerce,—that any country possessed of a port, or not possessed, can send out a steam man-of-war which, if built for speed, well supplied with money, and commanded by an adventurous man, may harass trade for months with almost perfect impunity. The instance of the Alabama, indeed, is almost an extreme one. The Southern Confederacy does not possess a port which is not blockaded, a colony, a military station, or a depot of coals outside her own dominion, yet the Alabama has been able for many months to traverse the ocean, seizing or burning American merchant ships with such frequency and impunity that shippers have avoided them, shipowners have commenced selling them, and the trade of a very great country has been most seriously impaired. All this while the country so suffering is one with a considerable fleet, with endless open ports, with a brave, numerous, and experienced maritime population, and with wealth sufficient to enable it to fit out swarms of privateers. Yet she has been for all this time quite unable to punish or to prevent these depredations, and for all that appears they were closed rather by an act of chivalric hardihood on the part of Captain Semmes than by any success in the efforts made to capture or destroy the Alabama. It would almost seem that, in the event of any war with any Power, mercantile men and shipowners must be remediless sufferers. Suppose Prussia, for instance, in the event of war with Great Britain, to execute her threat, break the agreement of Paris, and issue letters of marque, to be taken up by Americans, English ships might be seized all over the globe, and either burnt or sent in to Jahde for condemnation, while merchants would have no law to appeal to, or visible means of defence. Indeed, the mere abolition of privateering would not check the annoyance. The Alabama is a man-of-war, and nothing prevents Prussia from taking foreigners into her service, or buying foreign ships and investing them with the character of her regular fleet. A single iron-clad steamer thus supplied, scouring every where, and full of shell, could inflict an amount of damage which it is terrible to contemplate. No vessel driven by sails or supplied with auxiliary steam power could escape such a ship when once preceived, and fighting is out of the question. Sailing vessels will never be iron-clad, and a man-of-war, like the Kearsage, would, with her chain armour, attack the largest merchantman with impunity, steam round and round her, and sink or compel her to strike, possibly without receiving a shot. Very swift steamers might escape, but a vessel built to carry heavy freight at a low price can seldom be a very swift steamer. Convoy might be employed, perhaps, to some small extent, but trade has now grown altogether beyond the general use of that ancient form of protection. To sail all vessels at one time once a year in great squadrons, as was done when the Company managed the East India trade, is almost impossible, and would be nearly as ruinous to commerce as its temporary suspension. It would be cheaper to transfer all goods to neutral bottoms, and allow the whole loss, or the bulk of loss, to fall upon the shipowners, and this is what would probably be done here and is now being done in America. Moreover, even a man-of-war of wood would have very little chance in a sea-fight against an iron-clad steamer, and Governments,—even rich Governments, like those of Great Britain and France,—do not keep up iron-clad fleets numerous enough to perform a duty which recurs so seldom. The iron-clads cost too much, are too new, and the best form for them still too little settled for Governments to build them wholesale, and for years to come what little of convoying is possible must either be done by wooden ships or not done at all. To all appearance the action of the roving man-of-war is quite irresistible, and commerce must be content to exist during war under very serious trammels. Even the old *lextalionis* will hardly apply, for the new mode of warfare may be employed by Powers which, having no seaborne trade, can suffer nothing in return. England could, in a war with America or France, for some time take ship for ship, but the North can take nothing worth having from the South, and England could take nothing except a few grain and timber ships of little value from Prussia.

Under these circumstances, it is pleasant to perceive that we can deal, at least in one way, with war ships out on the seas hunting for prey. We can hunt them like any other marauder. The Alabama was well-manned, well-armed, and commanded by a hero; yet as soon as the United States, instead of whining about the English reluctance to alter muncipal laws, sent out a vessel of equal burden, equal audacity, greater speed, and heavier guns, the Alabama's career was closed. We can do that, and do it under very advantageous circumstances. It is very difficult in most parts of the world, and especially on the routes of the rich oriental trades, to obtain coal without English consent, and without coal a rover, commissioned or otherwise, is very nearly powerless. In Asia, for instance, money can only buy coal at three points—Saigon, Batavia, and the Isle de France, and they are very widely separated, and very easily exhausted of all the coal they can spare. At the same time, we possess everywhere good harbours and dockyards in which steamers can lie and refit, or seek shelter, or dispose of prisoners in comparative security. We have only to attach to each such station one or two vessels of the newest type, well supplied with new guns, and at least partially armoured, to be in a measure exempt from the great danger to our commerce. Three ships of the Kearsage kind, for example, stationed in the West Indies, would have made the exploits of the Alabama exceedingly hazardous, if not altogether impossible, while the comparative ease with which they could obtain coal would almost double their strength. Such ships require peculiar qualifications—light but effective armour, very great speed, great capacity for carrying coal, and the heaviest metal on board which can be used with safety. It is of no use talking about training, or discipline, or pluck: if the pursuer cannot out-strip the pursued, she is useless; if she is not armoured, she will, like the Alabama, be torn open; if she has not the best guns, she will be pounded into a surrender without the chance of a reply. The work to be done is that which a horse patrol does on great roads, and requires the same qualities,—speed of locomotion, the means of resisting attack, and the individual strength which shall overbear resistance when attempted. Have we such vessels? We doubt it greatly—at least, in sufficient numbers; and, though they can be produced pretty easily, it will be somewhat late to produce them when war is already upon us. The iron-clad navy will, we dare say, beat or sink any navy likely to oppose it; but it is necessary, also, to sink ships which will not accept battle willingly, to protect our commerce as well as our ports, to see that the ten ship "Mary Jane" is not captured, as well as that the harbour of Portsmouth is not entered by a foe.

QUEEN'S PLATES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 28.

Mr. P. Wyndham said that the attention of the country had lately been called to the alleged fact that the breed of our horses for particular purposes had deteriorated. On that point he begged to read to the House a portion of the letter addressed to the Speaker, and subsequently published in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society by Mr. Dickenson, a successful breeder of horses and a high authority on the matter. Mr. Dickenson said:—

"Great advances have been made in the breeding of cattle, sheep, and pigs, in every part of the United Kingdom during the last 40 years. What is the case with regard to horses? Have they not retrograded in the same degree? Can the present horses be compared with those bred 40 years since? The cart horse perhaps, is the only class that can bear the comparison. There is a cause for this which I shall mention hereafter. Formerly Royal Plates of 100*l.* each were given for competition all over England, for four-year olds, 10st. 4lb.; five years, 11st. 6lb.; six and aged, 12st.; decided in four mile heats. Our horses were then the envy of the whole of Europe. These Royal Plates, for high weights and long distances, brought up our horses to this point of excellence; so long as they were so given so long we kept our supremacy, but by some unfortunate fallacious conditions which were altered, lighter weights and shorter distances allowed. From this point I date, under my own observation, the commencement of the deterioration of our thorough-bred horses, and consequently those in everyday use."

Mr. Dickenson's experience extended back for a period of 40 years, but Lord Redesdale, in introducing a Bill on that subject in the other House, said he had come across complaints as long ago as 70, 80, and 90 years, of the decreasing stoutness and soundness of our horses. The noble lord the President of the Council thought he had reduced the argument of those who were constantly lamenting the deterioration of our breed of horses to an absurdity when he quoted the opinion of a livery-stable keeper who had told him that as long back as he could remember anything he could remember these periodical complaints about the deterioration of our horses. He thought Mr. Dickenson hit only a part of the reason for it. The real reason, he believed, lay in the undoubted fact that the object of those who had the command of the turf always had been and always must be to entice as many persons as possible to come upon the turf—an object inconsistent with such a system as would maintain for us the breed of stout horses. He was aware there were many who utterly denied this deterioration, but there was one broad fact which showed that in former times horses enough left us to show that in former times horses could run six mile distances and four mile heats, carrying even 12, and sometimes 13 stone, and remained five and six years on the turf, performing tasks which if they were to try to impose on a racehorse of the present day would kill the animal. It was the fashion with some to say that our horses were never finer than they were at present, and that the accounts of the racing in olden times were not to be relied on. But he found it easier to believe that there had been a deterioration in the stoutness, soundness, and structural power of our horses than to believe that all the feats recorded as done by horses in the last century were a sham, and that pretending to run four-mile heats the jockeys had cantered the greater part of the way. The stamp of our horses had undergone a change. The modern racer stood over more ground than his predecessors and had a longer stride, but he was weaker in the loins and had less capacity of carrying them, shipowners have commenced selling them, and the trade of a very great country has been most seriously impaired. All this while the country so suffering is one with a considerable fleet, with endless open ports, with a brave, numerous, and experienced maritime population, and with wealth sufficient to enable it to fit out swarms of privateers. Yet she has been for all this time quite unable to punish or to prevent these depredations, and for all that appears they were closed rather by an act of chivalric hardihood on the part of Captain Semmes than by any success in the efforts made to capture or destroy the Alabama. It would almost seem that, in the event of any war with any Power, mercantile men and shipowners must be remediless sufferers. Suppose Prussia, for instance, in the event of war with Great Britain, to execute her threat, break the agreement of Paris, and issue letters of marque, to be taken up by Americans, English ships might be seized all over the globe, and either burnt or sent in to Jahde for condemnation, while merchants would have no law to appeal to, or visible means of defence. Indeed, the mere abolition of privateering would not check the annoyance. The Alabama is a man-of-war, and nothing prevents Prussia from taking foreigners into her service, or buying foreign ships and investing them with the character of her regular fleet. A single iron-clad steamer thus supplied, scouring every where, and full of shell, could inflict an amount of damage which it is terrible to contemplate. No vessel driven by sails or supplied with auxiliary steam power could escape such a ship when once preceived, and fighting is out of the question. Sailing vessels will never be iron-clad, and a man-of-war, like the Kearsage, would, with her chain armour, attack the largest merchantman with impunity, steam round and round her, and sink or compel her to strike, possibly without receiving a shot. Very swift steamers might escape, but a vessel built to carry heavy freight at a low price can seldom be a very swift steamer. Convoy might be employed, perhaps, to some small extent, but trade has now grown altogether beyond the general use of that ancient form of protection. To sail all vessels at one time once a year in great squadrons, as was done when the Company managed the East India trade, is almost impossible, and would be nearly as ruinous to commerce as its temporary suspension. It would be cheaper to transfer all goods to neutral bottoms, and allow the whole loss, or the bulk of loss, to fall upon the shipowners, and this is what would probably be done here and is now being done in America. Moreover, even a man-of-war of wood would have very little chance in a sea-fight against an iron-clad steamer, and Governments,—even rich Governments, like those of Great Britain and France,—do not keep up iron-clad fleets numerous enough to perform a duty which recurs so seldom. The iron-clads cost too much, are too new, and the best form for them still too little settled for Governments to build them wholesale, and for years to come what little of convoying is possible must either be done by wooden ships or not done at all. To all appearance the action of the roving man-of-war is quite irresistible, and commerce must be content to exist during war under very ser

919 India, Stewart—Remington & Co.
562 Jehangeer, McDermot.
1230 King Arthur, Marshall—The Captain.
734 Morayshire, Pearce—Nicol & Co.
521 Morning Star, Taverner—Dossa Cirpall & Co.
693 Raby Castle, Sharp—S. Priegar & Co. (c.l. July 21)
874 Tinto, McDougall—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. July 27)
930 Southampton, Linstrom—Macnee & Co.
1100 Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—R. J. J. and Sons.
1081 Speedy, Dibbs.
647 Tartar, Smith—Watson Bogle & Co.
For Calcutta and China Coast.
1319 Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.
For Singapore.
875 Favorite, Refitt.. (c.l. July 20)
For Penang.
835 Wellington, Ditchburn—Remington & Co.
For Zanzibar and Calcutta.
756 L' Aurore, Millar—The Captain.
For Muscat.
71 Shiraz, Nacoda—Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed.
For Maulmain.
1199 Baden, (a.) Slitphen—Wallace & Co.
288 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassum Natha Sons.
655 Ganada Belle, Henderson—Pranjee, Sands & Co.
1050 Ocean Belle, Harrison—Cohen & Co. (c. l. July 27)
For Kurrachee.
304 Ann Jenkins, Barker—W. Nicol & Co.
453 John Renton, Hosier—A. H. Haschke & Co. (For sale.)
1151 Tyebjee,—S. Tyebjee & Co.
For Colombo.
1138 Sapoorjee Heerjee, Lindsay. (c. l. July 13)
For Persian Gulf.
868 Atalanta, Perfumo. (c. l. July 18)
For Tuticorin.
861 City of Edinburgh, Soden—W. and A. Graham & Co.
For Java.
519 Antipodes, MacDonald—Nasmyth & Co.
867 Alladin, Tinmouth—Ewart, Latham & Co.
85 Alligator, Nacoda.
Atiee Rahmon, De Lange.
1255 British India, Patching—J. S. Moore & Co.
202 Cama Family, Millar—B. H. Cama & Co.
1143 Catherine Ranken, McMillan—B. H. Cama.
315 Carioca, James—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1119 Contest, Amy—Lyon Brothers & Co.
862 Coconet, Coveney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Webster—J. Clover & Co.
1174 Dharwar, Sontel.
339 Empress of China, Dixon—Framjee Sands & Co.
768 Ellen Maria, Hall—Wallace & Co.
654 Euretta, Jewson—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
Gatineau, Cummings—Steven Brothers & Co.
427 Good Success, McGregor.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown,—Lawrence & Co.
1444 H. C. Kidston, Juiman—J. Clover, & Co. (For sale)
630 John Methuish, Watts—Grey & Co.
733 Kennington, Edwards—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1236 Lancastrian, Donaldson—Lyon Brothers, & Co.
1009 Lloyds, Harris—Wallace & Co.
1175 Lydia Williams, Carr—W. Nicol & Co.
304 Marie Leonie—Joseph.
Muckie, Nacoda.
883 Madura, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
817 Ningpo, Miners.
1017 Negotiator Oldham.
999 Remington, Pearson—Remington, & Co.
296 Rory O'Moore, Leach—C. & Manockjee. (For sale)
1353 Sylands, Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co. (For sale)
965 Tiger, Ogg.
Ta-Pang-Nyo, Grandle—David Sasso on & Co.
Thule (s)
1286 Timor Shah, Dodd.
1511 Wasp, Story—Rustomjee Cowasjee.
1245 Western Empire—Lawrence & Co.
647 Zemindar, Jones—W. Nicol & Co.

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—July 24, *Alpheo*, Jehenne, from Point de Galle 14th, touched at Pondicherry and Madras 16th July; *Fiery Cross*, Blaney, from Aden 7th July; *Longwood*, Peterson, from Bombay 13th July; July 25, *Turkey*, Hamilton, from Colombo 17th July; *Tweeddale*rga, Rice, from Bombay 8th July; *Herald*, McZenth, from Bombay 4th July; *Mangalore*, Pichard, port not mentioned, 21st June; touched at Pondicherry 15th July; *Coquimbo*, Garve, from Bourbon (Reunion) date not mentioned; *Hannah Nicholson*, Hodgson, from Melbourne 12th April; touched at Colombo 17th June and left for Calcutta 14th July; and *Indian Empire*, Black, from Canterbury 30th May.

MADRAS.

Arrivals.—July 23, Screw Steamer *Calcutta*, Wright, from London 12th May; Screw Steamer *Arabia*, J. Peterson, from Calcutta and Northern Ports; July 24, P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamer *Mongolia*, Coleman, from Suez 6th, Aden 12th, and Galle 22nd July; Barque *Fairlie*, Stephens, from Mauritius 3rd July; July 25, Barque *Marion*, D. Fleming, from Calingapatam 12th July; July 26, Barque *Anne Dymes*, F. H. Bright, from New Zealand 6th May.

Departures.—July 23, Barque *Mascate*, to Mauritius; July 24, Steamer *Pearl*, to Jaffna and Colombo; Steamer *Arabia*, to Bombay via Southern Ports; Barque *Astræa*, to Calcutta; July 26, Ship *Oberon*, to Gopanlpore; Screw Steamer *Calcutta*, Wright, to Calcutta; Ship *Lobelia*, to Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.		Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d.	
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.	
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1⅛ to 2s. 1¼d.	
Calcutta	At sight	100	
Do.	30 days' sight	99½	
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½	
Madras	30 Do. do.	100	
China	60 Do. do.	228	

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
	Rs.		
BANKS.			
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	.....	5½ per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpta	125	.....	166 per cent. pm.
Bank of India	140	.....	60 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	9 do.	220 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	.....	7½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	50	.....	4 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	.....	11 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	.....	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	30 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	83 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	500	5 do.	120 per cent. pm. (incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	325 per cent. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	145 per cent. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 per cent. pm. (nml.
East Indian Bank	25	.....	6 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of Bombay	100	.....	49 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	50	.....	6 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	120 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	195 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	178	.....	65 per cent. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,500	200 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Premier Co	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 12,000 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	340 do.	Rs. 1,400 pm.
Elphinstone Land Press Co. Limited			Rs. 67,000 per share.
Bombay Company Limited			
1 A Share	6,000	420	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Freire Press Co's Shares	1,600	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 28,000 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,600	.....	Rs. 3,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	.....	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	.....	Par. Nominal.
Best India Press Co	480	.....	Par. Nominal.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	318-3-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 5 per cent. pm.
Do. New 200 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 pm.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nominal
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,300 pres.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co	1,100	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co	850	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co	1,500	.....	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,800 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 800. (nml.
Hormusjee United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Reclamation Co	5,000	.....	Rs. 18,500 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 64,000 pm. (per whole share.
House and Land Investment Company	900	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract and Building Company	150	.....	Par.
Bonded Warehouse	900	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,600 pm.
Iron Ship Company	1,000	.....	600 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	.....	Rs. 100 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co	1,000	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Co	1,000	.....	Rs. 240 pm. nml.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co	1,500	20 per cwt.	Rs. 1,100 pm.
Bengal Steam-ship Co	1,500	.....	Rs. 850 prem.
Thacker & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	8 per cent. pm. nominal
Gas Coffee Co	250	.....	
Bombay Gas Company	50	.....	8 per ct. pm. nml.
Surat Indian Cotton Agency	40	.....	Par. [nml.
Khandesh Farming Co	50	.....	9 per cent. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ltd	50	.....	2 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Paper	Last	98
"	Loan 1855-56	} 95
"	Loan 1856-57	
"	Loan 1864-65	
New Five per Cent. Loan		104
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		113

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes	" 10-5
Spanish Dollars	" 210
Carolus	" 200
Mexican Dollars	" 210
German Crowns	" 2-14
Five-Franc Pieces	" 222
Bar Silver	" 106-2
Gold Leaf	" 16-5

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,
Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT 28th July 1864.

COTTON at Colaba.		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready)	Rs.	600 to 610
Do. Dollera (ready)	"	605 to 615
New Bhownagur, (ready)	"	600 to 610
New Oomrawutee	"	580 to 585
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	670 to 680
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	560 to 570
New Veeravul	"	510 to 515
New Khandeish	"	512 to 515
New Peratchee	"	600 to 605
New Accote	"	600 to 605
New Mungnaor	"	512 to 515
New Hinghungaut	"	630 to 640
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,440.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-12 to 6-14 per cwt.		
Rapeseed, General	"	7-4
Gingelly mixed, (Black and White	"	32 to 34.
Niger	"	27 to 28, Nominal.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. A. J. Lewis, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
William Cooper, Esq. Richard Willis, Esq.
Henry Forbar, Esq. Limjee Manockjee, Esq.
Feerehoy Cassumbhoy, Esq.

London Bankers.
The London Joint stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	
3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
2 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain	3	"
" 6 "	5	"
" 12 "	6	"

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, To the Manager Bank of India.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 29th June 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.
On interest or dividend ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

12th March 1864. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED)—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. C. Gumpert Esq. *Chairman.*
Nourojee Ardaseer Davur, Esq.
Pestonjee Nourojee Pochajee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Nourojee Manockjee Wadia, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

The Bank is prepared to transact Banking business in all its branches.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 6 " "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
The Bank will also shortly be prepared to grant and purchase Bills of Exchange on London.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Manager.

Hours of business.....10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

No. 40, Meadow Street, 1st August 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 60 Lacks of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Sorabjee Pestonjee Wamjee, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy *Chairman.*
Aaron Moses Gubbay, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
Limjee Manackjee Wadia, Esq., of Messrs. Limjee Sons & Co.
Curseydass Mardowdass, Esq., Banker.
Nusserwanjee Manackjee Petty, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Nusserwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.
Pestonjee Dinshjeebhoy, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nussurwanjee Jehangeer Gustadjee, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India

Solicitors.
Messrs. Keir and Ramsden.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees : above the latter amount a special arrangement will be requisite.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 p.ct.p.an.
" 6 " " 6 "
" 3 " " 5 "
From 15 days to 2 " " 4 "

ADVANCES.

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities; Bank and other Shares; upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents; likewise upon approved personal security.
The further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations by taking shares therein and advancing monies for the purposes thereof.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland. Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" On demand 1s. 11⅞d. "
On Scotland do. 1s. 11¾d. "
" Ireland do. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Colombo, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " " 5 "
" " 3 " " 4 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted out the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th July 1864. H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On current Deposit Accounts allowance from Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, interest at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 " " 5 "
Do. 12 " " 6 "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 13th June 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERALE CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
3 do. do. 2s. 1⅛d. "
Sight..... 2s. 1⅛d. "
On France 6 months' sight ..frs. 2·57 cts. "
5 do. do. 2·51 " "
Sight..... 2·46 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 30th June 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 " at 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. " Demand ..... } 1s. 11¾d. "
Do. Scotland " ..... }
Do. Ireland " .....

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand ..... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ..... 3 " "
Do. 6 " ..... 4 " "
Do. 12 " ..... 5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઈન્ડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અૅંડ ચાઇના બૅંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि ईन्डीअन पेनिनसुला खंडन अॅंड चाइना बॅंक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
John L. Scott, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ..... 3 per cent.
3 " ..... 4 "
6 " ..... 5½ "
12 " ..... 7 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.
Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL & CHRISTIE, O'Shing Manager.

Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

James Nugent Daniell, Esq., *Chairman.*
Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
Deputy-Chairman.
William Frederic Babing, Esq.
Thomas Cottrell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq.
William Harbidge, Esq.
Deane J. Hurst, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
Spiridion Mavrojani, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. Sassoon, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable Premsabhoy Hemabhoy.
Haji Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
Three "	2s. 0d.	do.
Two "	1s. 11¾d.	do.
One "	1s. 11½d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable on *demand only*, at the current rate of Exchange.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of each month, being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not exceeding more than £5,000 and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.) PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVE FUND, £2,25,000—(RS. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
" 3	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
" 2	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
" 1	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
On Demand	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
Circular Notes	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, had of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one months notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Bombay, 19th July 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*
W. F. Stearns, Esq.
J. E. Grimm, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.

Auditors.

Alex. Stewart, Esq. James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London and County Bank.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do.